THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1060.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

JUST ARRIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
a fresh assortment of Dutch

Bolting Cloths

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.
Richmond, Nov. 8th, 1802.

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of the best pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millstones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, where his customers may now be supplied with those of the best quality, and to suit the different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general assortment) Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast Iron Gudgeons, for cash or good draughts at short sight; accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) mill stones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Petersburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with Bohn & Shingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.
Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. 1aw3m.

Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a deed of trust from the late Paul Thilman, of Hanover, to secure a debt due to John Thornton, sen. of said county, will be sold, by public auction, for ready money, to the highest bidder, at Hanover court house, on Wednesday the 22d day of December next, being court day,

A Tract of Land,

In Caroline county, whereon Mr. John Thilman now resides,

CONTAINING by estimation 200 acres, more or less. A description of the land is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the tract.

HARDIN BURNLEY, } *Trustees.*
HENRY ROBERTSON, }
Hanover, Nov. 24, 1802. [tdf.]

Charles Irving's Estate.

THE Estate of Charles Irving, dec'd. and all power over the same, having been lately committed to the subscribers, by an order of Albemarle court, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that they have employed William H. Cabell, attorney at law, to transact all the business of the said estate. He alone is authorized to receive payment of debts due to the said estate, to make sales or contracts, or to do any act obligatory upon the said estate. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to make them known to the said Wm. H. Cabell. Letters addressed to him in Richmond, during the months of December and January next, and afterwards in Warminster, Amherst county, will be duly attended to.

Nicholas Cabell.
William Hughs.

Nov. 25, 1802.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

FOR SALE,
On board the Brig Ann, Robert Lord, Master, from Boston,
GOOD BROWN SUGAR, in hogsheads and barrels.
Swedish Iron, assorted for tires, &c.
Nutmegs and Cloves.
A few boxes best white Castile Soap.
Fresh Currents.
A few Musquets.
Richmond, Dec. 2, 1802 tf

Hat and Shoe Store.

THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement which he has experienced from the inhabitants of Richmond and Manchester, and the public in general, the subscriber respectfully informs them, that he has lately received, and now on hand, a good and general assortment of ENGLISH and NEW-YORK manufactured,

Hats & Shoes,

FOR SALE, at the first house below the Eagle-Tavern, sign of the Cock'd Hat.

D. J. Burr.
Richmond, Dec. 6, 1802. tf

VIRGINIA:

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of chancery for the Richmond district, in the suit between
William Flemming Gaines, ex'or of Robert Page, and Robert Pollard adm'r. of John White, Plaintiffs.
And
Elizabeth Braxton, George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Taylor Braxton, William Fitzhugh Braxton, Anne Corbin Braxton, Alin Braxton and Elizabeth Braxton, of whom are infants, Defendents.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 3d of January next, at the vendue office of the subscribers,

Two Negro Men,

MARK and DAVY.

PROSSER and MONCURE,
Commissioners.
Richmond, Dec. 3, 1802.

The SUBSCRIBER,
OFFERS HIS SERVICE AS
OVERSEER,
For the ensuing year.

HE can come well recommended, as he has lived in that calling for twenty seven years; he now resides at Geddy's Tavern, which he has kept for the last twelve months; where he may be seen, or letters addressed to him will be attended to with punctuality.

T. Richards.
Charles City county, Dec. 5, 1802.

Wanted to Hire,

A SERVANT MAN,

ACQUAINTED with taking care of horses and driving a carriage. For such a one recommended for honesty and sobriety, a liberal hire will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 30, 1802

For London, direct,

The new substantial
SHIP
Monticello,
JOHN WILSON, master,—burthen seven hundred hogsheads of Tobacco, now lying at Broadway, and has three-fourths of her cargo engaged.—For freight of the remainder, or passage, apply to Messrs. *John Cunningham & Co.* of Richmond, or to

ROBERT MOORE.
Petersburg, Dec. 9, 1802.

100 Dollars Reward.

LAST evening, was broken open, at the Eagle Tavern, a gentleman's trunk, and thirty dollars in silver taken from it, with a green purse containing about six hundred dollars in bank notes. The numbers of the notes are not remembered. There was one note of 100 dollars, of the bank of Alexandria; one of 50 dollars, of the bank of Baltimore; and one of 20 dollars, of the bank of Charleston. The rest, generally small notes of ten and five dollars, and chiefly of the banks of Baltimore and Alexandria. The above reward will be given at my bar, to any person who shall discover the perpetrator of this act, so that the money may be recovered; or a sixth part of any portion of the principal sum shall be given to any person who shall restore it. ESME SMOCK.

Richmond, Dec. 6, 1802.

N. B. All gentlemen in business, and others, are requested to take particular notice of such persons as seem to have more money than their ordinary means of acquiring it appear to justify.

Land for Sale.

TO be sold, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 30th December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

17,101 Acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky:

Lot 1st.	900 Acres, in Warren county, Bay creek, above Sulpher Lick;		
2	800 do. do. Walnut creek;		
3	960 do. do. above Sulpher Lick;	5267	2/3
4	207 2-3 do. do. middle Fork Drakes creek;		
5	1300 do. do. Skeegs Beaver creek;		
6	1000 do. do. north side Big Barren;		
7	1000 Acres in Green county, east side south fork Little Barren;	3240	
8	1240 do. do south side little Barren;		
9	5000 Acres in Logan C. on Big Barren river;		
10	890 do. do. N. side of Cumberland river;		
11	666 2-3 do. do. South side of do.	8693	1/3
12	270 do. do. North side of do.		
13	1000 do. do. West Fork Crocus creek;		
14	865 2-3 do. do. South Fork Little Barren,		
	Acres	17101	

ALSO

Lot 15, 100 Acres, on the waters of Eagle Creek N. W. of the Ohio.

SPECIAL warranty will be given on securing the payment of the purchase money by bond with approved security, payable, one fourth in six months from the day of sale, one fourth in twelve months, one fourth in eighteen months, and one fourth payable in two years, with interest from the date of purchase.

James Brown.
Wm. Wiseham,
Executor to the Estate of Andrew Ronald.
Richmond, Nov. 26, 1802. 12tD.

500 DOLLARS REWARD.

ON Saturday the 20th inst. I wrote a letter to Messrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnston, of Richmond, inclosing bank notes as per numbers, &c. annexed, amounting to 1850 dolls; which letter was given to William Bell, then my clerk, to put into the post-office, which he did not do, but has absconded with the letter and its contents. The above reward will be paid for apprehending him with the whole of the money, or in proportion for a part of it; or I will give 200 dollars for apprehending him without the money.—He is about 30 years old, dark complexion, hair and eyes, speaks low and rather in a whining tone of voice; has a bashful appearance when spoken to; is about 6 feet high, spare made, and has broad features. He left Norfolk on Tuesday the 23d inst. and was seen on board a vessel bound for Baltimore; his dress was of a light colour when he went away, but it is probable he has since changed it.

Edward Johnston.
Norfolk, Nov. 27, 1802.

1 Note. Manhattan Co. dated 23d Aug. 1799, for 100 dollars.
10 Notes of 100 dollars each, of the Norfolk Branch Bank, to wit: May 1, 1800, No. 3523; October 2, 1801, No. 3449, 3440, 3436, 3558, 3554, 3532, 3506, 3502 and 3492.
15 Notes of 50 dollars each, to wit: May 2, 1800, No. 3062; July 21, 1801, No. 2843, 2761, 2759; Jan. 16, 1802, No. 675; June 2, 1800, No. 3948, 3918; May 19, 1801, No. 2563, 2522; October 2, 1801, No. 3866, 3867, 4058, 4085, 4086, 4022.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 24th of this month, at public auction, for ready money, pursuant to a decree of the Hustings Court of Williamsburg, to satisfy a debt due from Joseph Thomson, to the estate of James Wilson, dec. the

House & Lot,

In the said city.

WHERE Charles Bellini, lately dec'd. resided. The sale will be made by the Serjeant of the said city, on the premises, and will be at 10 o'clock.

Williamsburg, Dec. 1, 1802. 3w

A FEW COPIES OF
Henning's Justice,
May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD,
On Saturday, the first day of January next, before the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond,

16 likely Negroes,

CONSISTING OF

MEN, Women and Children, the greater part of them valuable house servants. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, from whom bond and approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required—by

THOMAS STRACHAN,
Administrator of
Doctor —— *Strachan*, dec.
Richmond, 9th Dec. 1802. eptdf.

THE PUBLIC
Are respectfully notified, that the

Union Tavern & Coffee House,

LATE in the occupancy of *Mr. William Booker*, is still continued by *Mrs. Booker*, who begs leave to assure those that may please to call at this house, that every attention shall be given to render them convenience and full satisfaction.

Richmond, Dec. 9, 1802.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the first Monday in next month, being Henrico court day, at the court-house of the said county, 207 and an half acres of

L A N D,

LYING in the county of Charles City, on Morris's Creek, which was late the property of Daniel Nicolson, deceased, and surrounded by the lands of William Greaves, and which land was conveyed by John Nicolson to Miles Selden, sheriff of Henrico, according to law, upon the said Nicolson's taking the benefit of the oath of an insolvent debtor when confined in the jail of the said county, under an execution issued from the court of the said county by Nathaniel Bowe against him.

B. SHEPPARD, Deputy for
MILES SELDEN, Sh'ff. H. C.
December 10, 1802.

Answer of Mr. Pennington, in behalf of the Democratic Members of the Legislature of New Jersey, to the propositions of the federal members with respect to the appointment of Officers of Government.

To Col. Martin, Judge Outwater, Col. D. Vroon, and Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Pearson, Coxe, Clement, Vancleve and Dunn.

GENTLEMEN,

The Paper you did me the honor to deliver me on Friday evening last, containing a Communication from a number of the members of both branches of the Legislature of New-Jersey, to other members of the same houses, viewed in all its circumstances, tendencies, and consequencies, is of a nature the most singularly extraordinary that ever came within the reach of my observation, and exhibits a phenomenon in legislation, I trust no where to be found in the annals of modern governments. The interesting matter therein contained, added to the respectable characters from whom it was received, has induced me to communicate it to all those gentlemen for whom it was intended, and their uniform answers have been, that they will not enter into any stipulations out of doors; relative to their duty in either house. That acting under the obligations of an oath of office, they will in their respective places, do what their judgments and consciences shall respectively inform them is for the good of the state. They have however one and all expressed much surprise that propositions so pointedly exact, minutely circumspect, and markedly formal, should grow out of the simple circumstance of a difference in opinion on the qualifications of a few candidates for the public offices, and that surprise hath been greatly encreased on observing that those stipulations are carried much beyond the subject matter on which they are ostensibly predicated. They most sincerely lament a discordance in opinion on any matter that has become the subject of their legislative deliberations; that however they possess too good an opinion of the understandings of the citizens of New-Jersey, to entertain for a moment an idea that a disunion in our councils will disturb the tranquility of the state, nor can they conceive that the failure on the first vote to choose a Governor and Senator, indicates a very alarming crisis in our public affairs; but even if it does, that the members of the two houses of the legislature in Joint-Meeting convened, are the constitutional conferrees to adjust any misunderstanding that may obstruct a choice on a subsequent vote. That with respects to any laws which the general interest of the state may require to be enacted, should the two houses disagree, a conference of a committee of both houses, held in the presence of the remaining members, is in their opinion the most consistent mode that can be adopted to reconcile, discordant opinions, or correct any improper sentiments that may from the want of information, or any other cause, have been imbibed. The idea of giving and taking in the affairs of Legislation, is repugnant to what they conceive a conscientious regard to their duty requires of them; and that a compliance with the wishes of yourselves, and your associated friends on that head, would in their opinion be introducing, and in some degree sanctioning a practice more injurious in its consequence to the state, that any evil it can possibly suffer from the temporary vacancies of those offices which we have been unsuccessful in our attempt to fill.

"The phraseology of the communication is also a subject of considerable surprise and astonishment to them. They do not comprehend what is meant by "opposition interest" and the like; they know of no other interest, but that of the state, and the Union; they are not the legislators of a *part*, but the *whole*. That because, in the exercise of a power confided to them by the constitution, they have, in a particular point, thought different from you, it does not follow, they say, that a like difference will arise on every, or any other point that may become the subject of legislative attention. They consider every question as standing on its own abstract merit, and no farther depending on any other question, than what shall arise from the natural or incidental connection between them. They ask no man to depart from a line of conduct dictated to him by his conscience, nor will they suffer any inroads to be made on their own; nor do they apprehend any great inconvenience can ensue to the state, even should another attempt to choose a Governor and Senator prove unsuccessful; the Vice-President of the Council being vested with the executive and other powers, in ordinary cases exercised by the Governor, and in the usual course of Congressional proceedings a Senator will not be wanted until after the meeting of the next legislature, and should an extraordinary case happen, the Executive is fully empowered by the Constitution to fill the vacancy during the recess of the Legislature.

"To the foregoing, I beg leave to subjoin a few observations of my own. It certainly must afford to every thinking man matter for serious reflections, and sincere concern, that an association, at once so respectable and powerful, should have been formed in the vitals of the body politic, constituting an *imperum in imperio*, that this association should have all the properties of an organized body, deliberative and executive, and entered into under the signatures of contracting parties, and that it should have for its basis determinations, acting upon and controul-

ing almoſt every function, intruſted by the conſtitution to the various departments of government, extending even to the ſuffrages of our fellow-citizens, ſpeaking in language at once imperative and irrevocable, the whole tending to impreſs on the mind of the American nation, that the people of New-Jerſey are placed in hoſtile array under two ſeperate banners.—You will pardon me, Gentlemen, when I requeſt of you to ſeriouſly enquire of yourſelves whether you have not wrought your minds into a ſituation no way correſponding to the real feelings and ſentiments of the citizens of the ſtate—can it be poſſible that the people of New-Jerſey, who a few years ago, ſo nobly fought hand in hand to ſhield their wives, their children, and their all, from the deſolating ſword of a barbarous enemy, ſhould now be ready to marſhal themſelves in hoſtile ranks againſt each other, on a trifling diſpute about the appointment of a few officers? If my actual information did not contradict the fact, my knowledge of the characters of my fellow citizens would. Be adviſed, gentlemen, as you value the ſafety and proſperity of the ſtate, hitherto ſo happily ſecured by the conſtitutional operation of the government, to deſiſt from the meaſures you have taken—deſtroy the fatal inſtrument by which you are aſſociated together—cut in ſunder the knot that ties you to any other intereſt, but that of the *whole*, and thereby reſtore to New-Jerſey an unfhackled Legiſlature.—Let the whole of this tranſaction be buried in oblivion, the friendly tomb of error, that we may continue to hail each other as brethren of the ſame family, and diſplay our accommodating diſpoſitions on the floors of the reſpective houſes to which we belong, and in the joint aſſembly of both, conſtitutionally convened. Then ſhall we be treading in the paths marked out to us by the authority under which we derive our power to act at all, and in doing that, ſhould we fail of ſucceſs, and evil happen to the ſtate thereby, yet we ſhall return to our conſtituents, with this conſoling reflection, that the fault *is not our own*.

"I have the honor to be, with the higheſt reſpect and eſteem, Gentlemen, your very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON.

Trenton, Nov. 15, 1802.

Reply of the Federal Members.

GENTLEMEN,

We have thus long waited to make a reply to a paper written by, ſigned by, and handed to our Committee by one of your number, who partly aſſumes to himſelf to be the organ of your ſentiments, and partly arrogates to himſelf the office of inſtructing us in the ſacred duty of legiſlation. We allude to a paper handed to us, ſigned by W. S. Pennington. We ſay we have thus long delayed a reply, becauſe we really hoped, that after more mature conſideration of our plain, friendly, and, as we think, generous propoſitions, you would have deemed them worthy of a very different anſwer. Diſappointed in this reſpect, and ſuppoſing the anſwer to our propoſitions made by William S. Pennington, to be in all its parts your anſwer, we beg leave to addreſs to you the following obſervations:

You ſeem greatly ſurpriſed that twenty-ſix gentlemen, on queſtions intruſted to all of them, ſhould hold a conference, and attempt for the good of their common country, to compromiſe the difference by reaſonable conceſſions. You ſay it is a phenomenon of which the pages of modern hiſtory contain not an example. Permit us, gentlemen, to aſk you whether we could, as members of the Aſſembly, whether we could, as members of Council, as in ordinary cales of legiſlation when differences ariſe, have propoſed a conference on the ſubject matter now in conſideration? Was it a queſtion between the houſes of the Legiſlature? You muſt anſwer both thoſe queſtions in the negative.—What then reaſonable, more friendly, in our embarraſſed ſituation, than to propoſe a conference—*a conference of patriots on the ſtate of their country?* We are equal in number, and we hope it will not offend, when we ſay, equal in reſpectability. Did we aſk you to legiſlate out of doors, or to act contrary to your oaths of office? Did we aſk you to ſacrifice your judgment to our judgments, and to give us a preference in the legiſlative or elective ſcale? No, gentlemen, we only aſked you as individuals to confer with us, and to evince the rectitude of our intentions, we gave you a preference, which, conſidering our equality in every reſpect, we had reaſon to hope would have removed every difficulty. We completely put it in your power to place the ſtate of New-Jerſey in the ſame ſituation in which it was left by the laſt Legiſlature; a majority of whom were of your political principles. We did not aſk you for a ſingle new appointment to any office; for, by taking your choice of the Governor, every thing as far as we could act, would have remained in the ſame ſtate. The government would have been arranged—the more important and the ſubordinate offices would have been filled, and peace and harmony and good order would every where have prevailed. We have now told you what we have done. Let us next look at your conduct.

We ſhall not gentlemen detain you with remarks on the phraſeology of your anſwer; this may in an hour of leiſure furniſh amuſement—We aim at ſubſtance—not at words.

You ſeem to treat the unhappy diviſion of ſentiments in the preſent Legiſlature as a matter of trivial concern, and rely on the good ſenſe of our conſtituents that they will not be alarmed by a diſunion in our councils, and you conclude with obſerving, that no great inconvenience can ariſe to the ſtate if a Governor ſhould not be appointed. Did you, gentlemen, ſeriouſly conſider when you addreſſed to us theſe obſervations? If you really believe what you ſay, permit us to undeceive you. That good ſenſe on which you rely for our future tranquility muſt convince them that their deareſt intereſts are in danger when their councils are ſo divided, and when the moſt honorable efforts to compromiſe differences prove ſo abortive. To tell them and to tell us that a Governor is unneceſſary for New Jerſey, and that all his functions can be diſcharged by a Vice-Preſident, and that he is Governor of the ſtate, is, we will not uſe harſh language, it is, gentlemen, trifling with their and our underſtandings. You muſt have forgotten the words of the Conſtitution, that ſacred inſtrument under which you are aſſembled. You muſt have forgotten the ſolemn duty which it enjoins upon you, and you muſt have eſtranged your minds from the important, executive, military and judicial duties of a Governor, or ſuch language would never, by your order, have been placed on paper. Without going back to former times—without attempting to utter the ſmalleſt reflection on the preſent Vice-Preſident, let us aſk you, gentlemen, Have the people of New-Jerſey a Governor? To make a Governor of New-Jerſey requires a joint vote of both houſes of the Legiſlature. The votes of both houſes would probably be given for one more or leſs capable to fulfil the great duties of his office. Has Mr. Lambert the votes of both houſes to the Legiſlature? Is he adequate to the important office? To the firſt queſtion you need no anſwer—to the laſt let your conſciences reply!—We are in truth a people without a leader; or, if your conſtruction be right, our all is placed in the hands of him whom the people have never choſen; and who with the moſt honeſt intentions, is incapable to lead or direct, to guide or decide. In this deranged ſtate of affairs, gentlemen, our propoſitions met your eyes. You ſaw in them, if you would ſee, the anxiety of Jerſeymen wiſhing the welfare of their country; and when you read them again you will perceive in them a diſpoſition to remove every difficulty which preſented itſelf in the arrangement of the affairs of our ſtate. You, gentlemen, have rejected them—Upon you be the conſequences.—Our conſtituents muſt judge between us—to them we cheerfully appeal. Let not thoſe conſtituents by you be told that we offered to bargain with you for the public offices of the ſtate; but let them be told that we found ourſelves on one ſide and you on the other ſide, preciſely equal in number; that neither party could call, with propriety upon the other to recede from their opinion:—Let them be told you voted according to your conſciences Let them be told that we voted according to our conſciences, and that the votes of both, by the exact equality of numbers, were altogether nugatory; and then, finally, let them be told, that both parties having diſcharged the duty they owed to their conſciences in the giving of their votes, that we came forward to do the next beſt good we could to preſerve the ſtate from derangement; that we gave you a moſt important preference of choice, and that you contumeliouſly rejected our proffers—and then they will be told the truth, and nothing but the truth.

We now come, gentlemen, to the cloſing part of your anſwer, which appears in a much more queſtionable ſhape. We will not on this occaſion, follow your example, and expreſs great ſurpriſe; but we will tell you that we frequently indulge the charitable hope that all of you never gave your aſſent to a production ſo full of miſrepreſentations—ſo replete with unmerited reproaches. Had we viewed this thing as the act of an individual, we would have treated it with its merited contempt; but conſidering it, more or leſs, your act, we deem it our duty to give it a ſhort reply.

And permit us, gentlemen, ſolemnly to aſk you when, where and how have we entered into an aſſociation, within the vitals of the ſtate, conſtituting a *government within the government*, and claiming to [illegible]ſelf powers deliberative, executive, and [illegible]giſlative? Do us the juſtice, gentlemen, again to read our propoſitions, and then with your hands on your hearts, anſwer us this plain queſtion:—Do they contain any thing but [illegible]ers of friendly compromiſe, propoſals of amicably conferring on our peculiar and unprecedented ſituation? Be adviſed, gentlemen—take back at leaſt that part of your anſwer ſo untrue and ſo very unfriendly; ſtrike out theſe unfounded charges, and by ſo doing you will do juſtice to us, and, we are ſure you will do juſtice to yourſelves. Have you conſidered, gentlemen, that our ſituation was and is a peculiar and unprecedented ſituation? A ſituation from which nothing but compromiſe could relieve us, unleſs indeed you conceived that every thing on our part was to be yielded.—And when you have thus conſidered, let us not part before we have, by mutual conceſſions performed the duties required of us by the laws and conſtitution of our country. We do not adhere to any particular man as ſenator or as governor, and if you are equally diſpoſed for conciliation, we have no doubt it can be effected.

Your charging our conduct with having a tendency to convey the idea to the world, that the people of New-Jerſey are in hoſtile array, under two ſeparate banners, is to us matter of aſtoniſhment.—We know it flowed from the pen—it never came from the head of the writer. To pacify, to heal, to prevent confuſion and diſorder, and to harmonize a body of legiſlators ſo curiouſly formed, as to be preciſely equal in numbers, on what is called the two political opinions of the country, has been the object of our warmeſt wiſhes, and we cheerfully appeal to our words and our actions, to prove the truth of this our declaration—And ſurely, gentlemen, when you ſaw and knew this to be the line of our conduct, there would have been a propriety in adviſing your writer to ſpare his ſubſequent remarks. "Our minds are not wrought into any ſituation" which does not correſpond with the real happineſs of our common country. We duly appreciate the ſtrugglers of Jerſeymen in the cauſe of Freedom, and we duly value the Prize which the joint ſtruggles of Americans procured. We recollect with equiſite pleaſure the times when, like a band of brothers, our citizens ſoldiers returned with laurels from the well fought field, and when our Counſellors were a band of Patriots, firm, united and free. To reſtore the Council of New-Jerſey to this happy ſituation is the object of our warmeſt deſires, and therefore we ſhall not take your advice and deſiſt from the meaſures we have taken; we will continue to purſue every lawful method to unite and harmonize the ſtate. We will not "cut in ſunder the knot that ties" us together, but we will draw it cloſer and cloſer, that by our united efforts we may attain to this deſirable object—nor ſhall we deſtroy the inſtrument ſo elegantly called "tatal"—No, gentlemen, we will preſerve it as a remembrancer for our children, to ſhew them that their Fathers in a day of diſcord and diſſention, exerted their beſt endeavours to reſtore order and harmony to ſociety, and they were willing to ſacrifice their private opinions on the *altar of public good*.

We have thus, gentlemen, in a cool and diſpaſſionate manner, and in language plain and undiſguiſed, conveyed to you our ſentiments in reply to your anſwer to our propoſitions, and we do ſolemnly appeal to the ſearcher of all hearts, before whoſe tribunal we muſt appear to anſwer for all our conduct, that the tranquility and laſting happineſs of New-Jerſey are our only guides on this momentous occaſion.

From what you have ſaid, gentlemen, we cannot have any further intercourſe with you but on the floor of the joint-meeting, which you call "the conſtitutional place of conference."—There, gentlemen, we will meet you—and there, we truſt, we ſhall evince to you the ſincerity of our declarations, and the uprightneſs of our intentions.

We are gentlemen,
with ſentiments of due regard,
Your moſt obedient ſervants,

Ephraim Martin, Erkuries Beatly, John Outwater, William Coxe, Peter D. Vroom, Fred. Frelinghuyſen, Samuel Hough, John Lacey, Thomas Clark, Benj. Vancleve, Ebenezer Newton, Abel Clement, Peter Ward, William Pearſon, Thomas Blanch, Sam'l. W. Harriſon, Iſaac Kipp, Samuel French, Simon Wyckoff, Stephen Burrowes, Gerſhom Dunn, James Van Duyn, Joſeph Falkinburge, William M'Eowen, John Combs, William Stockton.

Trenton, Nov. 24, 1802.

To Meſſrs. Lambert, Little, Parrett, Welſh, Moore, M'Cullough, Pennington, Linn, Howell, Shaver, Dickerſon, Corwin, Ogden, Kitchel, Day, Darby, Godwin, Smith, Rea, Burroughs, Pierſon, Burgen, Knott, Cox, Scudder, Gordon,

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HAVING reſumed the practice of the law, I think proper to make it known that I ſhall attend the ſuperior courts in this city, and the chancery diſtrict court at Staunton.

James Monroe.

Richmond, December 13, 1802.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To the Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

WE are not violently addicted, nor violently oppoſed to any party.—We advocated the adoption of the Federal conſtitution, not becauſe we thought it free from all defects, but becauſe we thought it, upon the whole, good, and better than the old articles of confederation. After it got into operation we thought it our duty to give it fair play, and neither to oppoſe the adminiſtrators of it wantonly, nor to ſupport them blindly.

It has been our fate, therefore, ſometimes to approve, and ſometimes to diſapprove of the meaſures of both the adminiſtrations that preceded your's. We ſhall continue to obſerve the ſame line of conduct, and whilſt we avoid flattery, we ſhall alſo avoid cenſure. We ſhall impute to you no unworthy motives for any thing you do, but ſhall, on the other hand, with chriſtian charity, take it for granted that all you do is intended for the beſt. But we ſhall ſpeak to you with candor, "for the plain-dealing remonſtrances of a friend differ as widely from the rancorous invectives of an enemy, as the probe of the ſurgeon from the dagger of the aſſaſſin."

Your inaugural ſpeech we approved of. We were amongſt the firſt of thoſe, who differed with you in the proper policy to be purſued by America, towards France, to beſtow on you and on it all due praiſe.

Your diſplacing many of your political opponents, and putting into office ſome of your political adherents, we never condemned. No fair diſpaſſionate federaliſt can condemn you for doing ſo. Reaſon, policy, patriotiſm, gratitude, the uniform practice of all ſtatemen in all countries, under ſimilar circumſtances, and the example of your predeceſſor, as well as the repentance expreſſed by Gen. Waſhington for having purſued a contrary conduct in the appointment of Mr. Munroe, as Miniſter to the French Republic, not only juſtified it, but commanded it. You would have been more or leſs than man, if you had not done it. In comparing the characters of Fabius and Pemles, Plutarch obſerves, "that the latter had the advantage of the former, by having the ſole appointment of public officers, which enabled him to prevent the miſcarriages, commonly ariſing from their weakneſs and inſufficiency (and we may add from perſonal pique, from envy, or party ſpirit,) whereas Fabius had not this power, and though too prudent to commit errors himſelf, yet he could not prevent thoſe of others." The principle contained in this obſervation is acknowledged by the conſtitution, and by the act concerning the removability of officers. All *indiſcriminate* cenſure then, upon this ſubject, is idle and diſgraceful. Idle, becauſe you are reſponſible in your own perſon, and diſgraceful, becauſe it implies a *hankering* after the loaves and fiſhes, inſtead of an honeſt regard to the conſtitution and the public welfare. Both indeed, are injured by it, ſince it goes to overturn that important principle by which both are preſerved—reſponſibility.

Your recommending to congreſs the reduction of taxes, which our reconciliation with France no longer rendered neceſſary, was, in our judgment highly proper. But, we believe, the ſame thing would have been done, though you had not ſucceeded to the preſidential chair.

The repeal of the judiciary law, we never conſidered as an unconſtitutional meaſure. The power to repeal follows the power to enact, as the night follows the day; they are inſeparable. The right to exerciſe it is a matter of diſcretion, which like all other legiſlative rights, muſt be left to the virtue and wiſdom of the legiſlature. A denial of this power, or of this right to exerciſe it, goes to the complete proſtration of repreſentative government.

The abolition of a ſyſtem, which occaſions the fall of many officers who were employed under it, is widely different from the partial or general removal of ſuch officers during the continuance of that ſyſtem. Places and property, under every form of government, are univerſially and juſtly liable to the effects of thoſe changes, which general laws undergo for the general good. No juſt ſecurity is ſhaken, no faith is violated by this maxim, becauſe every man in every country acquires property, and holds places with a knowledge of this condition. "This, the legiſlature may ſay, is the preſent ſtate of the laws. Under this you act—you prepare—you purchaſe—you occupy your offices. We do not, for we cannot (becauſe one legiſlature cannot enact laws that another ſhall not repeal) tie ourſelves down from altering the laws. Of that you muſt take the riſk. Alteration is incidental to laws. The only aſſurance that the beſt government can give is, that no alteration ſhall be made that is partial, none that is not dictated by public expediency. Whilſt theſe rules are adhered to, if you ſhall hereafter ſuſtain any loſs by a reformation of the laws, it will be dammum ſine injuria." For a full and ſtrong confirmation of this doctrine, we refer our readers to the celebrated Paley, who has been juſtly called the modern Juſtinian.

In the Bureau buſineſs, and your miſſion of an *Avant-Coureur* to France, (our miniſter Livingſton not being ready to ſail) we ſee nothing but a laudable wiſh to evince our friendly diſpoſition towards that country, and an obſervance of thoſe little civilities and pieces of etiquette, which are no leſs pleaſing to nations than to individuals.

The report of the committee of inveſtigation does not diſcredit you, becauſe we do not conceive that you could have been in any way inſtrumental to it. But it does no honor to thoſe who were concerned in it.

In remitting Callender's fine, you, no doubt, acted by advice, and exerciſed what you thought to be a conſtitutional right. We cannot blame you, therefore, for an error of judgment, becauſe we ſhould not like to be ourſelves blamed for a ſimilar error.

Your appointment of a foreigner to the ſuperintendance of our finances proves your contempt of public opinion, when that opinion militates againſt that you deem to be the public intereſt. Integrity, talents, political conſentaneouſneſs, and a fitneſs for the office, are, undoubtedly, the principle requiſites to be ſought for by you in the appointment of public officers. But there are other ſubordinate conſiderations, which, though they may be overlooked by a philoſopher, ought not to be diſpiſed by a ſtateſman. The *feelings* of our *native* fellow citizens ſhould be conſulted, as well as their intereſts, and the former ſhould be ſacrificed to the latter *only* when a regard to both becomes impoſſible. In the appointment of Mr. Gallatin this was not the caſe, unleſs you are prepared to ſay (which you will hardly do) that there was no native citizen in the United States, in whoſe integrity, talents, politics and financial fitneſs you could place the ſame reliance. You have injured yourſelf extremely by this appointment in the opinions of *thouſands*, who have been and ſtill are, in other reſpects, your political admirers and perſonal friends.—Would not Mr. Giles have made good ſecretary of the treaſury, or Mr. John Nicholas, or Mr. Tench Coxe, or Dr Euſtis? Could you not have found one amongſt the Maſons, the Clintons, the Livingſtons? We are far from approving of the low ſtrain of abuſe which has diſgraced ſome of the newſpapers when ſpeaking of Mr. Gallatin. We reſpect his talents and we do not give ſuch eaſy credence to every vulgar report, as to ſuſpect his virtues. We ſay nothing to injure him We plead only in behalf of our *native* citizens. One remark of a general nature may be made without offence. We believe it to be correct, and not only applicable but worthy of your conſtant reminiſcence. If is this—"That no foreigner was ever permitted to manage the finances of any country that did not, ſooner or later, repent of his mangement." Neither the Scotchman law nor the Genevan Necker, are recollected in France with more ſatisfaction than the *West-Indian Hamilton the Genevan Gallatin, are ſpoken of here.

But, Sir, we ſhould be willing, from many favorable conſiderations, to make allowances for your invidious preference of this foreigner, if we did not perceive your alarming predilection for other foreigners wholly deſtitute of his abilities and merits. Foreigners of the loweſt and of the vileſt caſt, and ſuch only, as Cateline, who was accuſtomed, in the language of Cicero, "petere auxilium etiam ab inimis," would have ſelected for his aſſociates and coadjutors. For God's ſake turn your back upon the Editor of the Aurora and the author of the Age of Reaſon. We intreat you with a warning and a friendly voice to diſcountenance and diſcard them. They are mill ſtones round your neck, which if not unlooſed in time, will aſſuredly ſink you into an abyſs of popular hatred and contempt. The former is too foul and filthy to be handled. The latter has acquired ſome little celebrity as a pamphletarit, and therefore, deſerves a little more notice. But he, Sir, has rendered himſelf doubly infamous by his rebellous letter to General Waſhington, (for which ſome of the nephews of that good man ought to ſcourge the miſcreant in your preſence, and at your threſhold) and by his miſanthropic attempt to unhinge the religious belief of that deſcription of perſons, who, if deprived of this conſolation, muſt become wretched from a deficiency of intellectual ſtrength. We do not blame him for his politics or for his religion. Every man has a right to think for himſelf and to maintain his opinions on both ſubjects. But we blame him, becauſe he undertakes, with an impudent dogmatiſm, to anathematiſe all thoſe who differ from him in the one, and becauſe he ſtrives to make thoſe miſerable who differ from him in the other. This apoſtle of liberty proves himſelf to be a tyrant at heart. Yet with all his vices he has this merit—he ſtands unmaſked and open to public view. Though the reptile carries poiſon under his tongue, he carries rattles alſo in his tail. Theſe rattles ſhould warn you not to approach him. They will keep the good people of America aloof from him; nor will they ever go near him unleſs it be to bruiſe his head with their heel.

As an American, you ſhould hold in abhorrence this faithleſs wretch who betrayed his truſt, when he was clerk to the committee of Congreſs for foreign affairs, and who was, on that account, diſplaced.

As a Virginian, you ſhould deteſt this hireling ſcribbler, who would have ſold your country to the fraud-contriving Indiana claimants, for a purſe of gold.

The journals of Congreſs prove the firſt charge, and the whole Aſſembly of Virginia can prove the ſecond.

Turn him, Sir, turn him out of your palace with theſe words labelled on his back "Odi profanum et arceo." Set a mark upon him that all who meet him may *Cane* him. CANDIDUS.†

* *We venerate Mr. Hamilton's talents, and mean not to inſinuate any thing that is diſreſpectful or prejudicial to him by this epithet, but only to ſhew that, with all our admiration of him, we would ſtill, even to his excluſion, maintain our preference for our native citizens.*

† This Candidus is not the ſame perſon with the former who aſſumed this ſignature.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6.

The last sailing English ship Richard, captain Perrin, arrived at this port yesterday in 42 days from London, and 30 from the Lizard Point. She left London on the 16th, and the Downs on the 24th October, bringing papers to the 21st.

In addition to the articles subjoined from papers to the 16th (with which General LYMAN has obligingly favoured the Editor of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER) a Gentleman who came passenger in the Richard informs us, That the English Government had ordered a number of men of war to be in readiness for sea; that several had sailed from portsmouth, supposed to be destined for the Mediterranean; and that the interference of the French Government in the affairs of Switzerland excited in the minds of some politicians an apprehension of a renewal of hostilities between France and Great-Britain.

Commerce in England rather languid. American produce generally low.

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LONDON, October 14.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Holland, but it brought no intelligence of importance. The Amsterdam Courant contains a report, that the French troops have received orders to pass the Rhine, in case there shall appear any delay in terminating the indemnities.

It is said, that a change is about to take place in the government of the Batavian Republic, and that the Directorial will be changed for the consular form of government.

The Prince of Orange wishes it is said, to resign all his dignities to his son, the Hereditary Prince, and *go to sleep*.

A Grand Master of the order of Malta has at length been chosen.—Out of the candidates presented the Pope fixed upon Prince Ruspoli, an Italian, who will, no doubt, be very independent of all French influence! The Neapolitan troops which agreeably to the treaty of Amiens, are to form the garrison for a year after the island is given up to the knights, or until the latter are able to provide for its defence in some other way judged eligible by the powers which guarantee its independence, sailed on the 10th September. The Island, therefore, will soon be entirely evacuated. It is evident, however, that the guarantee being so inadequate, and the Neapolitan garrison necessarily under French influence, to give up Malta at all is to surrender it to France.—Ministers, however, in agreeing to the treaty of Amiens, must have been aware of that alternative.

OCTOBER 15.

We do not learn that M. Andreossi is yet ready to leave Paris for this country. Whatever may be the cause or delay in his coming, whether real or pretended, we are inclined to think that Lord Whitworth will not depart for France till the French Ambassador shall have arrived here.

FIRST NOTICE

In the case of *Joseph Anthony*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued forth against Joseph Anthony, late merchant of the city of Richmond, but now of the county of Henrico, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 18th and on Friday the 24th days of this present month (December) and on Tuesday the 25th day of January, 1803, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 10, 1802.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1802.

It is with great pleasure that we have to announce the election of John Page, Esq. to the important office of Governor of Virginia. As by the nature of the constitution, Mr. Monroe could no longer hold that trust, which he has discharged with the approbation of men of all parties; it must afford our citizens the utmost satisfaction, that a successor has been appointed who is likely to pursue the same upright conduct in administration. While we are sensible that it will be both a difficult and arduous task to display the same ability in legislation, and the distribution of justice which Mr. Monroe has done, yet we are confident that no other could have been found more competent than Mr. Page. In this election, therefore, the General Assembly have shown their judgment in an eminent degree.—Men of moral principles and of talents, will always be respected. A difference in political opinions will only disgust the weak, the factious, and the ignorant.

On the same day George Hay, Esq. was elected a member of the privy council or Council of State, in the room of John Pendleton, Esq resigned; and P. Grymes and Wm. Brokenbrough, Esqrs. were also elected members of the privy council to supply the places of Gen. Wood and John White, Esq. whose seats become vacated in June next.

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The infamous Editor of the American Citizen, regardless of truth, of character, and of every thing honorable, has again come forward to impress the public mind with opinions unfavourable to the integrity of Mr. Rutledge. The man has even the audacity to state, that Mr. Rutledge is guilty of the forgery of the celebrated letters. Not content with perseverring in his calumny against the Vice-President, he attacks the reputation of men totally unknown to him, merely to gratify his appetite for slander. No man of virtue is safe, while such an unprincipled scribbler exists in society. To pass him over in silence, or with contempt, would be no wiser than to allow the increase of the most noxious vapours without attempting a removal. If it be impossible to stifle his abandoned falsehoods, every means ought at least to be tried, to render the author despicable and hated. Most of the respectable Anti-Federal papers already regard him in his true colours. There are but three we know of, who still remain devoted to his interest. These are the Aurora, the Albany Register and the New Ark Centinel; and they, in all probability, will accompany this demon of discord to the grave, unless Duane, Southwich, and W. S. Pennington, be themselves, the first consigned to the grasp of Belzebub.

By W. S. Penpington we don't allude to the ignorant and avowed editor of the New Ark Centinel; we mean his brother the pretty gentleman, whom the Evening Post ironically styles a cloud capt genius, and we are of opinion, the appellation of a cloud capt knave would equally fit.—We are sorry to see such an impartial paper as the Morning Chronicle take the part of W. S. Pennington, but they know him not. The depth of his hypocricy is proportioned to the length of his limbs. We know him to be the mainspring of the Jeffersonian and Clintonian party in New Jersey. We know him to be one of the greatest opposers of the Vice President in that State. We could prove by the testimony of Mr. Gold, the partner of his brother, that he has betrayed private confidence in matters of the greatest importance, not with the intention of benefiting his country, but to raise discord and mischief. We know and can prove what is more extraordinary, that if any person in America, belonging to the party called anti federalists, opposed the election of Mr. Jefferson, it was W. S. Pennington. We know his views in so doing; we know also, the scheme he planned last summer in consort with the Clintonians, and how he brought over or rather misled General Bloomfield to his designs. This is the man who affects patriotism and moderation, who deceives the citizens of America by a display of flowry sentiments; who holds the olive branch in one hand, and a cup of poison in the other.

SWITZERLAND.

The melancholy situation of the inhabitants of Switzerland, who at present are labouring under every misery which the sword and famine can inflict, ought to be a warning to other nations how they indulge in the whims of reformation and pretended liberty. Although none of the governments of the Helvetic Cantons, equalled the policy of the constitution of the United States; yet they enjoyed a happiness and competency that, in the search of freedom, they have lost; and which the labours of ages probably will not again restore them. Even in the Canton of Berne, which was the most aristocratical in Helvetia, the labourer of the field was very easy in his circumstances, secure in his property, and as happy as the quiet enjoyment of his own could make him. But the luxuriant fields of that once flourishing district, at present, only exhibit a dreary and uncultivated waste. The scattered hamlets which adorned the declivities of its romantic vallies, where mirth and innocence used to repose, have either tumbled into ruins, deserted by their inhabitants; or have been turned into quarters for freebooters and rebels. The former rich country of the Pays de Vaud, and the fertile region of the Vallais, display a similar scene of wretchedness.

The Swiss had, previous to the French revolution, enjoyed a longer repose from the calamities which the passions of men produce, than any republic which either ancient or modern history records. But the same folly of innovation which actuated their neighbours, roused them from the bed of content, and inflamed their minds with a phrenzy that has terminated in their ruin. There were Tom Paines, Duanes and Cheethams among the Swiss also; and although, according to the strict regulations of the press, they were prevented from diffusing their poison by that channel, they had recourse to the more powerful and direct method of popular oration. There always existed in Switzerland the most unlimited freedom of speech, both in political and religious matters; and the only curb which could be discovered in the propagation of opinion, was confined to that order of men who prefer to assail our judgements in silence and not in public. If freedom of sentiment ought ever to be checked, it ought certainly to take place among the latter class, and not the former. There are none so dangerous to the peace or harmony of society, as club orators or popular declaimers. These being in general the most ignorant sort of reformers, they inculcate opinions fraught with folly and vice; and as the power of speech has always a much greater influence over the vulgar, than the eloquence of the pen, the effects produced by it are more precipitate, and consequently more unsteady. The licentiousness of the press attacks the human mind in its cool and deliberate moments, when it is best prepared to resist the charms of novelty and the arguments of slander; it also offers itself only to those, who are in some degree informed, and better qualified to receive it. But the arguments of the tongue flow unexpectedly, and, like a violent hurricane, attack all indiscriminately, bearing away reason and judgment, and confounding the sensible and the ignorant, without any regard to rank or distinction.

These sort of gentry, the orators of the mob, are also the cause of other serious evils to society. They encourage vice, intemperance, idleness, and debauch.—They unhinge every sort of regularity, and give place to misrule and disorder. They are the same pest to a nation, and occasion the same dissentions in the community, as prating maids do among private families. It were to be wished that in every country some restraint was put upon the rattle of the mouth. The government of Venice were much severer against improper liberties of the tongue than those of the press. The punishment they inflicted was both severe and efficacious. The loquacious criminal was condemned to stand on the pillory with a ring through his tongue and a weight affixed to it; the weight and the time of the standing being proportioned to the magnitude of the offense.

The manners of Switzerland have undergone since the late revolution an entire change both as to literature, morality and religion. The learned and the ingenious in the languages, arts and sciences, have sought shelter either in England or Germany. Since the usurpation of Bonaparte, many of them have gone to Paris, and they find under the protection of the first consul, that peace and happiness which in vain they might seek, among the demagogues of their own country. To virtue and chastity, for which the Swiss were distinguished among the European nations, have succeeded profligacy and every species of licentious lust. The superb walks in the environs of Berne which, like those of ancient Rome, used to be the resort of the chaste and the moral, have become the haunts of whoredom, and even of vices more criminal. A late English traveller says, that those scenes which were only to be found among the dissipated of Naples and Florence, now abound in the streets of Berne, Lausane and Basil. To religion have succeeded the several degrees of infidelity, from the avowed Atheist to the doubting Deist. Such, Americans, are the fruits of the empty sounds of liberty and equality!

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

☞ Subscriptions to the *New-York Herald* are received at the Office of the *Virginia Gazette*.

The following Resolution was moved by Col. Larkin Smith, in the House of Representatives, last Friday:

"RESOLUTION.

"The extreme licentiousness of the Federal Editors in their abuse of the President, has been such as to require a corrective; and as it is highly impolitic, as well as unconstitutional, to place any legal restraint on Printing Presses, the only mode of counteracting the baneful effects of such publications, should be by an expression of the public will:

Resolved therefore, That the present Legislature, as a component part of the community, declare their entire disapprobation of the gross, indecent and unprincipled attacks made on the character of the President of the United States, and so fully and confidently are they assured of the uprightness, and purity of his motives, as well as a sincere and firm belief, that his official duties have been discharged in such a manner as to promote the real interest, happiness and independence of their country; that they are induced to give their unequivocal and decided approbation to every part of his conduct, as far as it has come within their knowledge, and they feel a pleasurable duty in declaring, that there is no man in America, who deserves more of the confidence and support of the People of these United States, than the enlightened, philosophic, benevolent, and patriotic Republican, Thomas Jefferson.

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing expression of the sentiments of the House of Representatives, be communicated to the Senate for their approbation."

Although we disapprove of the licentiousness of the press, whenever it appears, yet we cannot but condemn the above resolution for several reasons.

The character of every individual in the United States, in our opinion, ought to be held equally sacred, as that of the president, and the same shield of reputation ought to be extended to the meanest inhabitant, as well as the highest officer.—We see no reason, why private characters should suffer with impunity the sport of calumny, while that of the first magistrate is rendered by the above resolution invulnerable, and freed from all the scars which malevolence may inflict. The venom of slander has been poured upon the the heads of the vice president and Mr. Rutledge, with more vengeance than it has ever been upon that of Mr. Jefferson; but they are left to perish in the tide of malice, or to struggle against the torrent of abuse, while the balm of consoling purity is administered to Mr. Jefferson by the Legislature of Virginia. This is a preference given to station even unknown under the monarchy of Britain. There the humblest peasant can seek the same redress as the proudest noble. We hope, therefore, that our legislature will seriously consider the effects which this resolution, if carried into execution, must have upon the minds of a free people.

The odium which is also thrown upon the federal editors, and confined to them alone, appears to be a tacit approbation of the conduct of Duane, Cheetham and Smith. We are sorry, therefore, that such a respectable assembly as the legislature of Virginia, should pass any resolution that might be construed by the factious demagogue, as giving the slightest countenance to the propagation of Billingsgate and slander.

We cannot dismiss this resolution without making another remark. The House of Representatives have honored the president with the titles *enlightened, philosophic, benevolent, patriotic* and *republican*. We shall allow the delegates the privilege of conferring four of these titles; but we must, with the greatest deference to their wisdom, dispute the authority by which they call Mr. Jefferson a philosopher. We do not conceive the majority of the House of Representatives are competent judges of the necessary qualifications that constitute a philosopher, and even if they were, the term is improper when applied to Mr. Jefferson, as he has not hitherto produced any works which merit that appellation. Indeed Mr. Jefferson candidly confesses, that he never made the mathematical sciences his study; and as these only constitute the grounds of philosophy, we must differ in opinion from the House of Representatives, and declare that we see no grounds for styling our president a philosopher.

—

LUCIUS, No. X. and several other articles, are unavoidably omitted for the want of room. They shall be attended to in our next.

☞ It is with great regret that the Citizens of Richmond have heard of the robbery lately committed on the trunk of the Reverend Doctor Smith; as it is understood to have contained the money, which had been collected here for the rebuilding of Princeton College. It is therefore proposed by some friends to that institution, that those who find it convenient to pay twenty, or even ten dollars, shall contribute to the reimbursement of the loss, by delivering that sum to Mr. *Augustine Davis*.

N. B. The Rev. Mr. *Clark* is also authorized to receive such sums as may be offered.

A second number of Castigator has appeared in the Examiner. Having proved this anonymous writer to be a fabricator of calumny and falsehood, I think it unnecessary to trouble the public any farther on that head, than merely to declare, that all the circumstances mentioned in the second number are totally groundless.

J. W.

Mr. James Worrell

Presents his respectful compliments to his patrons in Richmond and its vicinity, and begs to apologize for having delayed longer than hertofore, the opening of his

Dancing School.

HIS other engagements, from their great increase, have prevented his paying his respects sooner. He has now the pleasure to inform them that he intends to commence his teaching on Friday the 7th of January, 1803, at the former place.

Dec. 13, 1802. tf

JUST RECEIVED BY

Bartlett Still,

A Consignment of the following Articles, to be sold for Cash – viz:

30 pieces superfine 4-4 Irish Linens.

100 pieces Callicoes and Cambricks, Muslins.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Souchong TEAS.

Writing and Printing Paper.

Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar.

Richmond, Dec. 14, 1802.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizettes, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District.

SEPTEMBER THE 21ST, 1802.

Between

Robert Pollok and Company, *Plaintiffs,*

And

William Robb and Nathaniel Harris, *Defendants.*

THE defendant, William Robb, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District.

BETWEEN

Thomas Treadway and Jane his wife, Robert Lawson Lockhead, James French Lockhead, Elizabeth Lockhead, Abraham Smith Lockhead, and Thomas Leiper Lockhead, which said Robert, James, Elizabeth, Abraham and Thomas, are infants, by Thomas Treadway, their next friend, *Plaintiffs,*

AND

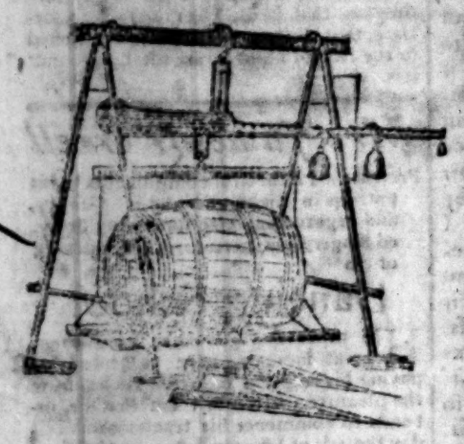
Kennon Jones and Nancy his wife, James McFarland and Elizabeth his wife, James Strange and Nancy his wife, and William French, which said Nancy Strange and William French are children and co-heirs of James French, deceased, *Defendants.*

THE defendants James Strange and Nancy his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Patent Balance.



THE great accuracy, convenience and dispatch, beside economy of expence, labor and time, attendant on this very useful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will soon supersede every other kind of beam, especially as orders are now receiving for the West-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to insure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever used. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furnished on application to

E. W. ROOTES,
Agent to the Patentee.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

Fall Goods.

Samuel P. Braddick,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

PER the Octavia from London, a very handsome assortment; which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

Richmond, October 12, 1802. 2ms

Port Wine.

A few pipes and quarter casks of genuine old

Port Wine,

Is this day landing, and will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 2d Nov. 1803. [tf]

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Tyneheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 19, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Thursday the 30th December next, agreeable to the last will and testament of Francis Gaines, dec'd. at his late dwelling house,

The tract of Land,

WHEREON HE LIVED,

LYING in Charlotte county, about four miles above the court house, on the waters of Cub Creek, containing 61 acres. This land is well adapted to the culture of the common commodities of this country; has a very convenient new dwelling house, with three rooms below stairs and two above, with all the necessary out houses, a very good paled garden, &c. &c. on a remarkable healthy situation. There is about half this land cleared and in good order for cropping. There is about six bushels of wheat and 15 bushels of rye, sown on the premises. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any person unable to purchase will view the land previous to the day of sale, which will be shewn by the executor living not more than one mile from this tract. The terms will be one third cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments. Bonds with approved security to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid, will be required of the purchaser.

William Gaines, *Ex'or.*

Charlotte, Nov 18, 802. (t25D)

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle, the District Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patronage of a generous public, and promise unremitted attention to all matters committed to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.

New-Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday the 1st day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at Anderson's Tavern, in the Town of New-Canton, Fifteen or Twenty likely Virginia born slaves, consisting of a choice parcel of Men, Boys, Women and Children. Terms cash or credit as may best suit purchasers. Bond with approved security will be required on the credit sales, bearing interest from the date, which will be remitted on all sums punctually paid.

December 6 1802. 1awtdf

Kentucky Lands for sale.

TO be sold at public auction, on Thursday the 30th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

5320 acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky, belonging to the estate of the late *Andrew Ronald*, deceased—viz.

2480 acres, lying on Big Barren River;
1000 acres on Green River, on the mouth of the Big Barren;
1840 acres on the head branches of the South East forks of Skeggs Beaver Creek.

5320 acres, issued in four patents to Chs. Dabney of Hanover county, the 2d Oct. 1786, and purchased of him by the late Andrew Ronald—the whole recorded in the court of appeals, in the state of Kentucky, the 22d June, 1796, as by a certificate of Thomas Todd, esq. clerk of said court.

The terms of payment will be, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in 6 months from the day of sale, one fourth payable in 12 months, one fourth payable in 18 months, and one fourth payable in two years, with bond and approved security—the bonds to bear interest from the date.

William Wickham,
Executor to the estate of Andrew Ronald.

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1802. tdf.

Mrs. Gaurraur,

Lately arrived from New-York, respectfully informs the public at large, and particularly the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that she has taken corner store of Mr. Harris's large brick building, a few doors above the Post-Office, and immediately on the street leading to the Capitol, where she has

FOR SALE,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BEADS, Necklaces, string and small assorted Pearl Beads; assorted colored ditto, Gilt Finger-Rings, &c.

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST Plated Candle-Sticks, Coffee-Pots, Milk-Pots, Tea-Pots, Sugar-Tongs, &c.

Sets of Knives & Forks.

All kinds of Perfumes, Playing-Cards, and a variety of Fans assorted.

SHE HAS ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Such as Muslins, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves of different kinds, some very fine Shawls—Likewise Sugar Plumbs of different kinds.

The above articles she will sell at the lowest price possible.

Richmond, Nov. 9, 1802.

By virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Nelson Berkely, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned,

WILL BE SOLD,

At public sale, on the premises, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

In Hanover county,

CONTAINING 302 acres, situated on Newfound River, and bounded by the said river, on the south; by the land of Capt. Thomas Price, on the east; by the main road on the north, and by Landon C. Berkley, on the west. There is on the land a small dwelling house, a kitchen, dairy and meat house, and a new barn 20 by 40 feet. There are also young orchards of apple and peach trees, and more than 100 bushels of wheat have been seeded upon the land, together with some rye and barley. At the same time will be sold, several valuable Negroes, the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a Waggon and Team, and Plantation Tools.

Carter Berkeley.

Also, will be sold, one moiety of a Merchant Mill, and fifty acres of Land, adjoining on Newfound River, within a mile of the above tract of land, together with an unexpired lease for six years, of the other moiety. The above Mill will be sold to satisfy a mortgage. The sale of the above property will commence on Monday the 3d day of January next, and continue until the whole is sold.

C. B.

Hanover, Nov. 22d, 1802. (t30Jan.)

FOR SALE,

Cologne Mill-stones

From 3 feet 3 inches to 4 feet 8 inches.

Apply to

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son,
Baltimore, or to
Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, October 21, 1802. 8tv

GILLIAT & KIRBY,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

The Professor of Law

IN William and Mary College, will commence his Annual Course, as usual, on the first day of December next. The Lectures will probably be concluded about the twentieth of March.

October 8, 1802. eptiD.

The high bred English Stallion,

HAMILTON,

IMPORTED from London in 1797, will stand the ensuing season at the store of Speed, Wilson & Co. on Dan River in the lower end of Halifax county. Terms will be announced in due time.

JOHN WILSON.

Halifax county, 1st Nov. 1802. 12awtf.

ALMANACKS,
For the Year 1803: for Sale, at this office.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—1 1 2—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington,
Culpeper county.
George S. Washington,
Jefferson do.
William A. Washington,
Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis,
Mount Washington,
Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

For sale by the Subscriber,

YORKSHIRE Cloths, by the bale.
Coloured Plains, do.
Halfthicks, do.
Napp'd Cottons, do.
Coatings, do.
Blankets, by the bale or piece.
Fine double mill'd drab Cloth, from 12s. to 15s. per yard.

ALSO,

Jamaica Sugar, of the first quality, by the hhd. or barrel.
Antigua Rum, by the hhd.
Coffee, by the bag.

Wm. Wickham.

November 3, 1802. [6w.]

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. tf.

I want to PURCHASE, forty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

☞ *I also wish to hire a few*

Negro Coopers,

For the ensuing year.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept 8, 1802.

J. & J. Fackler,

Inform their friends and the public that they have just received a neat and general assortment of well chosen

GOODS,

Suiting the approaching season;

7-8 & 4-4 IRISH LINEN,

Remarkably cheap.

Richmond, October 28, 1802. (1ms)

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Franklin county, on Shooting Creek, the waters of Smith's river, one pied STEER, about four years old next spring, has no mark in the right ear; in the left ear a half crop, branded on the left horn thus B. Posted and appraised to nine dollars.

JOHN NOWLING.

Nov. 20th, 1802.

CASH
GIVEN FOR
United States' Stock,
AND FOR
Cirtificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 2awtf